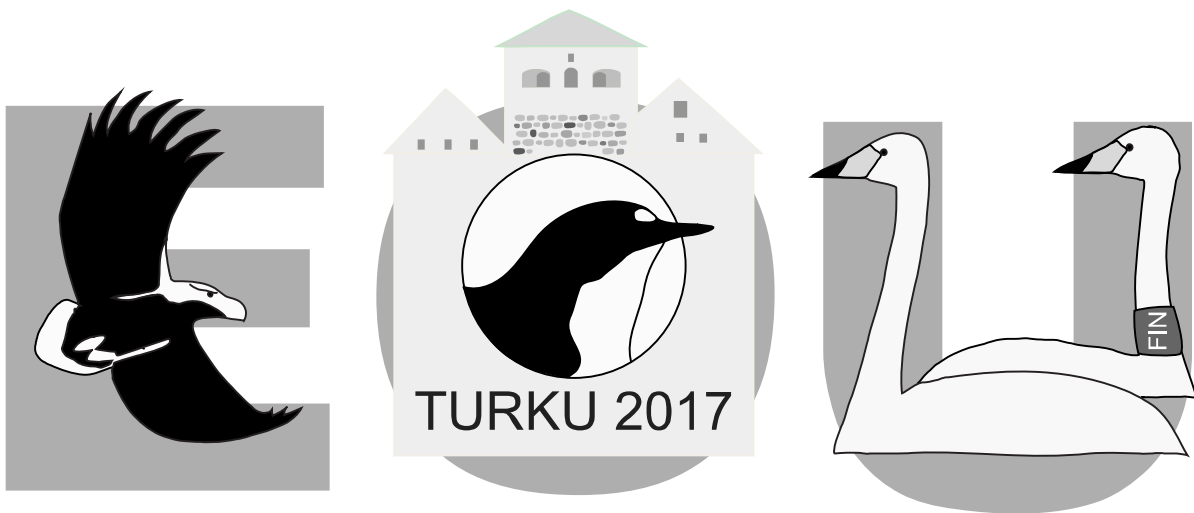


# Programme and Abstracts

Edited by Zoltán Barta



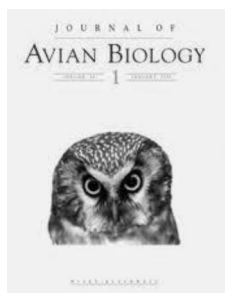
**11<sup>th</sup> Conference of the European Ornithologists'  
Union**

**18 – 22 August 2017  
Turku  
Finland**

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throughout the day (06:00, 12:00, 18:00 and 00:00), in order to create a time profile of gene expression of core clock genes such as BMAL1, CLOCK and PER3, and immune genes such as IL-1, LY86 and TLR-4. In addition, we also investigated whether infection with a naturally occurring "circadian disease" avian malaria, is reflected in changes in the expression of core target genes for biological rhythms, immune responses and overall health. With this project, we aim to place studies of circadian rhythms in an environmental context, ultimately opening avenues for future research on the complex interactions of avian circadian physiology with the environment.

### Symposium 5: Evolutionary consequences of social information use in birds

10:30	SATURDAY, 19/08/2017	HALL X	SYM5.0
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#### Introduction

Daniela Campobello<sup>1</sup>, Damien Farine<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Konstanz, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Acquiring information can change individual and social phenotypes, with important implications on community structure and its evolution. At the same time, social behaviour, and the patterns of connections among individuals arising from social interactions, can be shaped by individual phenotypes, and ultimately influence the spread of information through communities. Together, this synthesis will highlight the potential evolutionary implications of information use via feedbacks across different levels of social organization.

10:35	SATURDAY, 19/08/2017	HALL X	SYM5.1
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#### The implications of information use between individuals and information transfer within groups on the evolution of social traits

Daniela Campobello<sup>1</sup>, Damien Farine<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Konstanz, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Social interactions, at intra- and inter-specific levels, have been lately the focus of new perspectives in examining the role of information use within communities. Acquiring information can change individual and social phenotypes, with important implications on community structure and its evolution. At the same time, social behaviour, and the patterns of connections among individuals arising from social interactions, can be shaped by individual phenotypes, and ultimately influence the spread of information through communities. Thus, the fingerprint of the evolutionary consequences of information use can be detected in both the mechanisms that determine responses to information at the individual level, and the mechanisms that drive broader patterns of interactions among individuals. Both conveners will provide background on common methods and approaches that have been used to elucidate various relationships (e.g. between individual behaviour and social structure, or between social structure and information acquisition). We will then discuss group-level consequences of individual information use, and their role in the emergence of information landscapes. Together, this synthesis will highlight the potential evolutionary implications of information use via feedbacks across different levels of social organisation.

11:00	SATURDAY, 19/08/2017	HALL X	SYM5.2
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